

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. VI, No. 291.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

WHOLE NUMBER 1888.

No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

ROUMANIA AT WAR WITH CENTRAL POWERS

BALKAN KINGDOM JOINS ALLIES AGAINST TEUTONS

King Ferdinand Throws National Resources and 600,000 Trained Soldiers Against the Kaiser, and Greece Is Expected to Follow by Joining the Allied Forces Within the Next Few Days. Rumania Declares War on Germany

London, Aug. 28.—Roumania has joined the allies with her well trained army of 600,000 men.

One official statement from Berlin this afternoon announced that Roumania declared war on Austria last night. The French foreign office announced that the Roumanian war office has issued a declaration of war against the central powers.

Within a few hours after Roumania entered the war her frontier forces clashed with enemy patrols along the Transylvania frontier. The German war office this afternoon announced that some Roumanian prisoners were taken.

Germany will dismiss the Roumanian minister to Berlin today, according to a dispatch from The Hague. There is every indication that Germany will follow Roumania's action with a declaration of war before many hours.

Roumania's decision was reached at a meeting of the crown council summoned by King Ferdinand last night. It came at the end of two years of anxious waiting in which the Roumanian diplomats watched with tense interest the military fortunes of the allies.

The Roumanian declaration is expected to signal Greece's early entrance into the war on the side of the allies. Pro-ally enthusiasm, fanned to fever heat by the Bulgarian invasion of northern Greece, broke out in a series of great meetings in Athens Sunday. King Constantine was denounced for failing to lend support to the allies and was urged to prepare the army for war.

The Roumanian Third army, already mobilized within striking distance of the Hungarian frontier, is expected to invade Transylvania within a week, striking westward toward Bezsterce.

The Roumanian general staff probably will send every available man in the invasion of Hungary in an effort to conquer the rich province of Transylvania, long coveted by the Roumanians. At the same time a strong force will be maintained along the southern Roumanian frontier to guard against attack by the Bulgarians.

Roumania's decision is expected to be followed shortly by the opening of a great allied offensive in the Balkans that will aim to squeeze the Bulgars between two opposing forces, closing the pathway the Germans cut through Serbia to Constantinople.

The Roumanian entrance into the war was the greatest diplomatic achievement for the allies since the European struggle began. Dispatches from The Hague today declared that Berlin received the news calmly, though the German press blames Foreign Secretary von Jagow and Under Foreign Secretary Zimmerman for Germany's diplomatic defeat.

The Berlin military authorities stationed a guard around the Roumanian legation, but there was no demonstration.

Roumania entered the war at almost the same hour that Italy declared war on Germany. The two events had close connection. It is believed here, since Roumania and Italy had acted in concert in other Balkan matters and were understood to have

agreed more than a year ago to join the allies at the same time.

News of the allied diplomatic victory at Bucharest was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm in London. Everywhere the view was taken that Roumania's entrance into the war means the speedy elimination of both Austria and Bulgaria from the conflict.

Squeezed between the victorious Russian and Italian armies, the Austrians now find themselves forced to defend their eastern border from attack at a moment when they lack men for the Russian and Italian fronts. Allied military experts are confident that Germany will be unable to send any reinforcements to the aid of the hard-pressed Austrians without inviting disaster on both the Russian and Anglo-French fronts.

Some critics see as a result of Roumania's action the cutting off of Bulgaria and Turkey from communication with their Austro-German allies and their surrender under economic and military pressure before the end of the present year.

FREIGHT HANDLERS AT CHICAGO STRIKE

Chicago, Aug. 28.—A tie-up of freight shipments out of Chicago was threatened today by a strike of freight handlers at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad freight depot. More than 500 men have struck, according to union officials. Railroad officials say only 100 have gone out.

"The railroad refused to let our business agents go through the freight houses to collect dues," said J. B. Roche, secretary of the Chicago Freight Handlers' union, who declared that was the cause of the strike. "The same proposition will be put up to other railroads, and if they refuse we will call a strike."

More than 6,000 men, he said, would be affected.

SEND MILITIA OF THREE STATES TO BORDER

Washington, Aug. 28.—The Ohio, Kentucky and Vermont militia, which have been mobilized, have been ordered to the border, the war department announced today.

Following is the text of the announcement issued by the war press bureau:

"Orders previously issued temporarily suspending the movement of the militia of Vermont, Kentucky and Ohio to the southern department have been revoked. These troops will join the division to which they were assigned in the recent divisional organization of the militia called into the federal service."

The war department would give no information why the militia was ordered to the border at this time when the strike situation is more serious than at the time of the last order holding them home. The only explanation was that the above troops are a part of the tactical units already at the border and organized, and the department wishes to complete the movement.

ITALY TELLS WHY WAR WAS MADE UPON GERMANY

Rome, Aug. 28.—Italy declared war on Germany because Germany sent both land and sea forces to the aid of Austria, enabling Austria to concentrate her maximum effort against Italy, said an official statement issued here today.

A similar statement was forwarded to the German foreign office through the Swiss government, setting forth the reason for the declaration of war yesterday.

Excepting the capture of Goritz, no event of several months has so stirred the Italian public as the news of Italy's challenge to the Kaiser. Newspapers flashed the word to the Sunday holiday crowds and an enormous crowd quickly gathered in Piazza Colonna.

A great procession formed and paraded through the principal streets, shouting "Down with Germany" and "Long live the allies," until midnight.

The declaration of war against Germany was followed in a few hours by the royal decree confiscating the historic Palazzo di Venezia, which for centuries had constituted virtually an Austrian province in the heart of Rome.

The Palazzo, a square of land with two ancient palaces, was the property of the pope, but in 1850 was presented to the republic of Venice by Pope Pius IX. It later came into the possession of Austria and was the home of the Austrian embassy. The embassy documents were sent to the Vatican for safe keeping.

DR. AKED CAUSE OF DIVISION IN CHURCH

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—Rev. C. F. Aked, one of the leaders of the Ford peace party, was the central figure in a threatened church split here today. Because more than one-third of the members of the First Congregational church voted against the calling of Rev. H. S. Brady, of Worcester, Mass., as successor to Aked, the matter will be threshed out at a special session September 5.

Aked's supporters say he will be re-appointed.

One of the trustees declared there is no chance to have Aked back as pastor, as only "long-haired men and short-haired women" are behind the movement.

A two-thirds vote of the congregation is necessary to authorize a call.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN HAVE MILLIONS FOR RELIEF OF STRIKING EMPLOYEES

Washington, Aug. 28.—Fifteen million dollars bulged in the war chest of the railroad brotherhoods.

This amount, about equally divided among the four unions, is ready today for distribution among the men should they need strike relief. It is to be doled out in portions of \$40 a month among the 400,000 men who would be involved in a national railroad tie-up. How long it would last is problematical, for relief might start with the opening of the strike or might be delayed until later.

As the brotherhood men view it, their mighty war chest probably would not be touched in the forthcoming strike, for they believe it would be so brief that the men would not feel the pinch of unemployment.

This great war fund has been gathered through weekly contributions covering a long space of time. The assessment varies according to the

GOLDEN JUBILEE ENCAMPMENT OF G. A. R. CONTINUES

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Mobilization of the G. A. R. for the golden jubilee encampment continued today, the forces of faded blue pouring through Union station in increasing numbers as the veterans from Kansas and Missouri and nearby states began to arrive. The first real convention meeting will not be held until tomorrow night, and many planned to get here before then.

With the aid of the boy scouts, the visiting delegates were handled without a hitch. The scouts showed parties to hotels and rooms, lugged heavy grips, ran all sorts of errands, winning the hearts of the old soldiers and their companions.

Threats of a railway strike have kept many of "Lincoln's boys" from attending the encampment, Lieut. General John R. Adams said, adding that the failure of the railroads to grant rates and the hot summer in nearly every section of the country had also cut attendance.

Here, however, the choicest weather prevailed, the maximum yesterday being 68 degrees.

Indications point that this will be the last national encampment. Sam D. Brown, commander of the department of Kentucky, proposes hereafter that encampments be not held en masse, but by delegates chosen from each state, proportioned one delegate to each 500 members, their expenses to be paid by the encampment.

Commander Brown said it was only a year or two until the majority will cease attending, because of infirmities, and that his plan "will put us on a business basis, as well as patriotic."

He feels sure 500 comrades could do the convention work as well as it is done now, and that the others would be content to stay at home.

ENORMOUS LOSSES IN THE SOMME OFFENSIVE

New York, Aug. 28.—French and British losses totaled 40,000 in killed and wounded during one week of the Somme offensive, according to James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States, who returned today from London.

Beck visited the allied armies in France.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tyce are in the city today from Holland.

STRIKE SEPT. 4TH UNLESS DEMANDS ARE GRANTED

Order Has Been Issued Effective on Labor Day If Eight-Hour Day Is Not Established, Though Negotiations Are Still Pending at Washington in Hope of Averting Calamity That Would Tie Up Railway Traffic of the Nation

Washington, Aug. 28.—September 4 is the date fixed by leaders of the railroad brotherhoods for the threatened nation-wide railroad strike. Unless negotiations now being conducted by President Wilson succeed in averting the strike, that is the date when the trainmen expect to stop the wheels.

This fact, first brought to light in a statement by a committee of railway presidents, following a meeting with President Wilson, was later confirmed by the brotherhood headquarters.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A statement issued this afternoon by the committee of eight railway presidents placed stress on a report that a strike was to be called for September 4. Their authority for the report was not given, but the brotherhood representatives earlier today charged the railroad heads with having had spies at brotherhood meetings.

The committee's statement follows: "At a conference at the White House between President Wilson and the committee of eight a proposition toward further negotiations was laid before the president for his consideration."

"This committee expects to see the president again in the near future, but before leaving the committee pointed out to him that if, as reported, the date for declaring the strike had been fixed for September 4, it would force an early conclusion of the negotiations and compel the presidents to return to their properties to prepare for the issue."

Railway executives this afternoon exhibited what purported to be a strike order to become effective at 7 a. m., September 4 (Labor day). The order was issued August 14, was addressed to all local chairmen, members and others in the four brotherhoods.

The body of the order the executives showed follows:

"This is to advise that the vote of the employees in train and engine service on the eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime proposition was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike."

"Notwithstanding this, your representatives have been unable to effect a satisfactory settlement and a strike under the laws of the respective organizations becomes effective (here the date of September 4 is stamped with a rubber stamp) at (here 7 a. m. is written in ink)."

"Impart this information so that those interested will understand that they are to promptly obey."

"Fraternally yours,

"General Chairmen."

There is no other signature. A statement of the "duties of members and officers in conduct of strike" accompanies the order. It requires that no trainmen shall perform any service after the strike hour unless he already has begun a trip and left the terminal. No difference is made between a mail train and a freight train.

Of this feature the statement says: "You have identically the same right to refuse to perform service on a mail train as you have to refuse to perform service on a freight train."

The statement orders all brotherhood members to stay away from

railroad property and warns members to avoid violence.

The statement is on paper with the union label of a New York typographical union.

It was officially stated that negotiations between President Wilson and the railroads have not been broken off.

WIFE SEES HUSBAND DROWN IN WILLAMETTE

Portland, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Arthur Clark was suffering from severe shock today, the result of watching her husband drown in the Willamette river off Swan island. Clark waded into the stream to bring back a rowboat which had drifted away. He stepped off a ledge into 18 feet of water and was carried away by the current. The harbor patrol recovered the body.

CANOIST DROWNS AT CELILO RAPIDS

The Dalles, Aug. 28.—Searchers for the body of George Ross, 13 years old, Portland boy drowned in the Columbia river rapids at Celilo, believed today it had been carried far down stream by the swift current. Ross perished when a canoe in which he was paddling with his brother, Walter, capsized in a whirlpool. The boys were journeying from Lewiston, Idaho, to Portland.

AUTO BANDITS ROB OIL CO. COLLECTOR

Detroit, Aug. 28.—Automobile bandits this afternoon held up and robbed the driver of a Standard Oil company collection car on a lonely road near Dearborn, a Detroit suburb. They are reported to have obtained more than \$4,000. John Isbell, driver of the Standard Oil car, was taken from his machine, bound, gagged and left by the roadside. His muffled cries attracted help a few minutes later. Meanwhile the bandits escaped.

OLD GLORY FLIES OVER PACIFIC SHIP

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—With the steamer Ecuador a day out for the orient on her maiden voyage as a Pacific Mail line vessel, the Stars and Stripes are once more flying from an American-owned vessel in the trans-Pacific trade. The sailing marks the resumption of service on the Pacific by the Pacific Mail company after its abandonment after the LaPollette seamen's act.

The return of the American flag to the oriental trade was the occasion for a patriotic demonstration as the vessel cleared. A vast crowd gathered at the pier to cheer the Ecuador's departure, and the ship sailed out of the harbor led by the battleship Oregon and escorted by tugs and harbor vessels, shrilly whistling.